

Hapsburg Politics Again Where the World Is Still at War As Tommy Marches Home

ITALY came enthusiastically into her own last Sunday at the Metropolitan, when the Italy-America Society held a rousing meeting. Among the speakers was Major Fiorello H. La Guardia, representative in Congress from the 14th District, who returned a few months ago from a trip to Italy. He is known as the "Flying Congressman," and, wearing his decoration and the silver wings of a United States aviator on his uniform, he kept the big audience in a tumult of applause. The speaker declared:

"A great deal has been said these days about the so-called Treaty of London or agreement of London. Let me make it clear: As I understand Italy, Italy wants no land, but Italy wants the liberation of those poor oppressed people who have been suffering for centuries. Of course, it was necessary at that time when the treaty was made to stipulate exactly what would become of those people, because in the early part of 1915 one of the Allies was Russia, under the dominion of the Czar. Russia had scheming ambitions to gain cognizance and dominance in the Balkans, and the people of Italy who were fighting to liberate those people did not desire to sacrifice her sons, to liberate them from the Hapsburgs and put them under the Romanoffs. That was the purpose of the agreement of London. Now, let us see what



Underwood & Underwood
Major Fiorello H. La Guardia

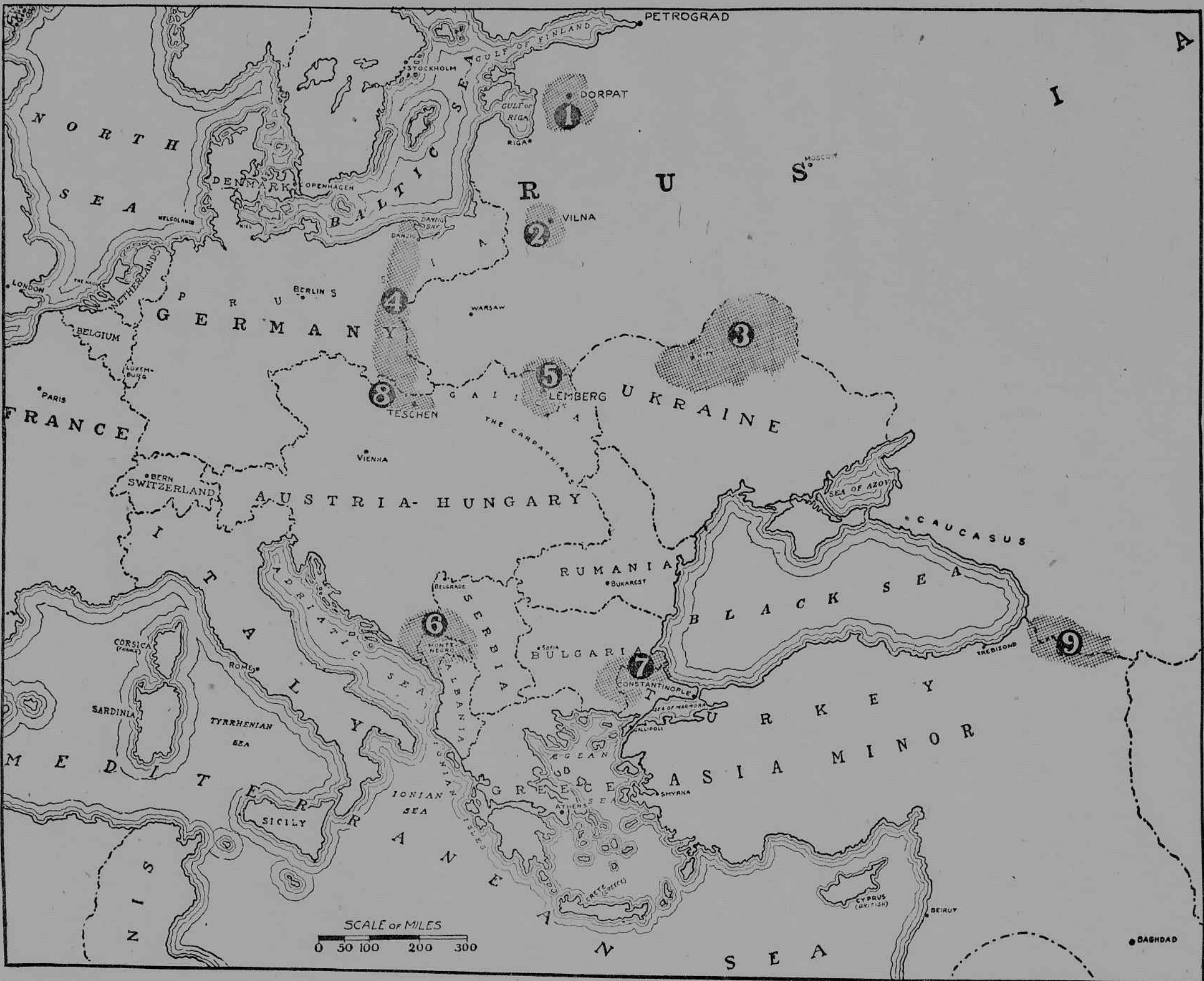
that agreement provides: That Trentino should be returned to Italy—and nobody disputes it. They are Italians by race, instincts, spirit, education, history and everything that goes to make a race. Trieste—of course Trieste is Italian—Istria and part of Dalmatia.

"A great deal has been said these days about the claims of Italy to Dalmatia. It is only a small strip around the city of Zara, and Zara, from the time that history records the fact, up to 1814, was either Roman or Venetian. And Zara was captured in 1814 by the Austrians, after a blockade by land and sea, which lasted five years, from 1809 to 1814.

"We, perhaps, in our busy lives in this country, get confused with the conflicting claims of the people of the Balkans. A good many of my friends and my colleagues find it difficult to distinguish between the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs. There is this great difference, that the Czech-Slovaks fought with us and the Jugo-Slavs against us.

"And let us look at the history of Croatia. In 1848, when Hungary put up a gallant fight to liberate herself from the oppression of Austria and Austria was licked, it was the Russian and the Croatian who went to the aid of the Hapsburgs and subdued Hungary. In 1876, when Russia compromised with Austria-Hungary and called upon the Croatians to stand by, Croatia then again lined up with the Hapsburgs. And isn't it significant, and isn't it typical that now, when the claims of Italy have not yet been published, when there seems to be no real conflict of claims, we hear a cry come—from where? From the Croatians and Dalmatians that Italy wants to suppress them! My friends, it is nothing but the Hapsburg politics at work again.

"But I want to make this clear: That Italy is desirous of befriending and helping the newly organized Jugo-Slav confederation. Why, it was Italy that received them in Rome in 1918. It was Italy that first recognized the aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. At that conference, which was addressed by Orlando, the Prime Minister, there were representatives from Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia, and Dalmatia. But those few men who were there from Dalmatia represented the progressive party of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, the men who have been fighting an uphill fight for years and for centuries against the Hapsburg tribe."



The Supreme Council of the Allies recently issued a warning that the forcible seizure of disputed territories will in every case prejudice the claim of the party undertaking such seizure. Although the warning was not directed to any nation or state in particular, it was understood to apply to the following instances where fighting occurred lately or is still going on: 1—Dorpat area: Estonians attacked by Bolsheviks. 2—Vilna area: Lithuanians attacked by Bolsheviks. 3—Kiev area: Promiscuous fighting among Ukrainians, Bolsheviks and pan-Russian forces. 4—Polish-German border: Preparations for war on both sides; frequent skirmishes. 5—Lemberg area: Polish defenders of city besieged by Ukrainians. 6—Montenegro: Raiding Serbians fought by mountaineers. 7—Thrace: Clashing between Bulgars and Greeks. 8—Silesia: Poles invading district held by Czecho-Slovaks. 9—Caucasus: Fight-

THE visit of John Galsworthy to this country will be full of interest, not only to the general reading public, who have followed him as a novelist of the first rank, but to those who see in this writer an earnest student of contemporary social problems.

A new book by Mr. Galsworthy has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons ("Another Sheaf," \$1.50 net). It contains a number of essays on various topics, ranging from war and readjustment problems to a collection of "grotesques," and including a chapter on Anglo-American drama. Among its most vital pages, surely, must be numbered those on which is discussed the return of the soldier to civil occupation. This is a subject of burning interest on both sides of the Atlantic. We face the problem here in America, and Mr. Galsworthy's commentary on conditions faced in England affords us a valuable point of comparison.

He considers first how the war must permanently affect those millions of men who were so abruptly thrown into it; discusses the physical, mental and moral aspects of the question. On the whole, he thinks, the scales will balance pretty evenly on the physical side. There will be a debit when it comes time to sum up the mental situation. Morally, there will, despite certain offsets, be a general in-



John Galsworthy

Doing Full Justice to Canada's Part

"CANADA'S Aid to the Allies" is the most ambitious, certainly the most gigantic war memorial which has come to the attention of The Review. It is a book gotten out by "The Montreal Standard," one of Canada's most important newspapers. The book is nearly three feet long and two feet wide—dimensions which give peculiar impressiveness to full page portraits of England's rulers and the great military leaders, as well as to panoramic pictures stretching across two pages. The work is primarily pictorial. In the words of the editor, it was felt by "The Standard" that "a memorial number of this kind at the present time is not only opportune but essential, in order that the pictorial material should be assembled and that a fitting tribute should be paid to the magnificent part played by Canada and her gallant sons in the Great War."

tuary Wood, Vimy Ridge, Cambrai! To tell of the equally heroic manner in which the hospital services, the stretcher bearers, the 'padres,' and all the other auxiliary services near the firing line have met their thousand and one emergencies! To tell the story of the patriotic fund, the Red Cross, and all the other organizations that have intensified their activities a hundredfold to cope with their ever-growing responsibilities! To tell of the splendid work of the people at home, debarred by sex or age or physical incapacity from doing as many of them would like to do, and condemned to the dull but useful work of 'carrying on' the industrial and commercial machinery of the country! This should be a veritable epic."

Action First; Then Legislation

But the remarkable issue contains more than pictures. There are signed articles by some of Canada's biggest men. Sir Robert Borden tells how the first steps were taken whereby Canada entered the war. "The situation demanded action beyond the authorization of the law as it then stood; it was impossible for the government to wait, and by Order-in-Council we promulgated necessary measures in advance of the meeting of Parliament. The people of Canada loyally acquiesced in those measures and our course was ratified by the necessary legislative sanction."

On another page one reads a prelude to the story of Canada's contribution to the Allies: "What a fascinating subject to write about! To tell of the heroism of Canada's men in khaki, their superb record at Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, Sanc-

tuary Wood, Vimy Ridge, Cambrai! To tell of the equally heroic manner in which the hospital services, the stretcher bearers, the 'padres,' and all the other auxiliary services near the firing line have met their thousand and one emergencies! To tell the story of the patriotic fund, the Red Cross, and all the other organizations that have intensified their activities a hundredfold to cope with their ever-growing responsibilities! To tell of the splendid work of the people at home, debarred by sex or age or physical incapacity from doing as many of them would like to do, and condemned to the dull but useful work of 'carrying on' the industrial and commercial machinery of the country! This should be a veritable epic."



The Making of Canada

And the writer continues:

"It is a strange fact that although this war has cost Canada enormously in blood and treasure; though it has decimated its finest manhood; though it has spread sorrow and lamentation right across the Dominion; yet, in a larger sense, the war has been the making of Canada.

"Only a few short years ago this country was a mere colony. It was vast in extent; it had incalculable wealth in natural resources and other potentialities of development. But with all this Canada was not regarded seriously by the great nations. Historically its affiliations were entirely British; politically and socially it was approximating more and more to its great neighbor to the south.

"Students of what the French call 'La Haute Politique,' and the English-speaking nations know as international politics, saw a few years ago a great cloud gathering on this horizon of the nations. There was an ominous concentration of the great reactionary powers, the last of the autocracies. There were rumors of vast military preparations, of secret instructions to German shipping, of the calling in of reservists from all the four quarters of the world."

The story of the colossal struggle which followed is told in pictures. Canada's part especially is set forth with vivid completeness. All Canada was vehemently in the war, and the editor of this memorial is fully justified in pointing out that "there is not a family in Canada that will not have a direct and personal interest in some part or parts of this illustrated story of what Canada has done in the Great War."

The illustration on the front cover, here reproduced, is titled "Victory."

crease of "character." It is possible here to give only the barest summary. But the pages devoted to analysis of these three aspects are extremely trenchant and lucid.

The writer then turns to the problem of the soldier's return. He declares:

"We have now to consider the rather deadly matter of demobilization. One hears the suggestion that not more than 30,000 men shall be disbanded per week; this means two years at least. Conceivable millions of men whose sense of sacrifice has been stretched to the full for a definite object which has been gained—conceive them held in a weary, and, as it seems to them, unnecessary state of suspense. Kept back from all they long for, years after the reality of their service has departed! If this does not undermine them, I do not know what will. Demobilization—they say—must be cautious. 'No man should be released till a place in the industrial machine is ready waiting for him!' So, in a counsel of perfection, speak the wise who have not been deprived of home life, civil liberty and what not for a dismal length of two, three and perhaps four years. Not Demobilization should be as swift as possible, and risks be run to make it swift. The soldier workman who goes back to civil life within two or three months after peace is signed goes back with a glow still in his heart. But he who returns with a rankling sense of unmerited, unintelligible delay—most prudently, of course, ordained—goes back with 'cold feet' and a sullen or revolting spirit."

"And what sort of civil life will it be which awaits the soldier workman? I suppose, if anything is certain, a penitence, nay, a plethora, of work is assured for some time after the war. Capital has piled up in hands which will control a vast amount of improved and convertible machinery. Purchasing power has piled up in the shape of savings out of the increased national income. Granted that income will at once begin to drop all round, shrinking perhaps fast to below the pre-war figures, still at first there must be a rolling river of demand and the wherewithal to satisfy it. For years no one has built houses, or had their houses done up; no one has bought furniture, clothes, or a thousand other articles which they propose buying the moment the war stops. Railways and rolling stock, roads, housing, public works of all sorts, private motor cars, and pleasure requirements of every kind have been let down and starved. Huge quantities of shipping must be replaced; vast renovations of destroyed country must be undertaken; numberless repairs to damaged property; . . . Besides all this we shall have lost at least 1,000,000 workers through death, disablement and emigration; indeed, unless we have some really attractive land scheme ready we may lose a million by emigration alone. In a word, the demand for labor, at the moment, will be overwhelming, and the vital question only one of readjustment."